

only a security against the possible evil

which I am apprehensive, and which I wish to guard against.

During the session, Mr. Smith, of Wayne, moved that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed, which motion prevailed.

FINANCE.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Western Rail Road Company, was held at the Court House, in Charlotte, on the 25th of December, 1833. The following gentlemen were present: John M. Moiz, B. S. Johnson, David Ramsour, F. A. Hoke, Jacob Ramsour, Sen. Alexander McCord, Peter Summey, C. Henderson and Jacob A. Ramsour.

Who made the following Report which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee to whom was submitted the duty to report on the propriety of locating the Branch of the South Western Rail Road in Lincoln, and to present the views of this meeting to the Board of Directors in Charlotte, respectfully make the following report.

That North Carolina, especially the Western Section, was much interested, that the Greenville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road should pass deeply within the State, and strong appeals were made to the Legislature, upon the ground that it would do and the resources of the State be brought into operation and use, by this magnificent enterprise, were portrayed in glowing colors; a charter was obtained, but it now seems that this not unreasonable desire will in a measure, perhaps, necessarily be disappointed.

In the application for the Charter of the Road, the great benefit to be derived to the State, where South Carolina principally circulates, the exchange of commodities, the facility of accommodation, and the eloquently urged, and not in vain, the charter was carried, and it is now in the power of the State, to realize these promises, by locating the Branch at Lincoln.

Lincoln is a thriving Town, containing in it eleven Stores, in a large wealthy county, in which are thirty-five more, with manufactures of many kinds, and as much Capital as its Stores, from its agricultural and mineral wealth, and great water power, capable of increasing that capital to a vast extent; it is as East as the charter will permit, and is near York, Spartanburg, Chester, Union and Lancaster on the South; on the North East are the following Counties in the South Carolina money is the principal circulating medium, Irrell, Wilkes, York, Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Montgomery and Mecklenburg, and on the West, Rutherford, Burke and Lincoln, to all these Counties, Lincoln is convenient, whether the object may be to procure Drafts by Exchange for the Western Markets, or accommodation, or for the Charleston trade, the place is directly in the course of trade; every one who takes to go West of Lincoln, goes in so much, this general advantage, and you get to Asheville in Buncombe County adjoining Tennessee, and dealing with Georgia, entirely out of the State of the North and South Carolina, and convenient to Merchants and Citizens in most of the Counties enumerated, and in the vicinity of a Branch of the same at Knoxville.

There are some of the reasons the Committee would urge, and more might be added, but it cannot be necessary, to a general compound of South Carolina, with our merchants and the merchants of other sections of the country, have daily intercourse, but we would suggest, that in the establishment of so important a matter, as a Branch it would be natural, that the Board of Directors should require the report of some of their own body, upon actual inspection, of the different points suggested for a location, in which case, your Committee feel satisfied Lincoln need not be a competitor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John M. Moiz, Peter Summey, David Ramsour, B. S. Johnson, John Hoke, C. Henderson, Alexander McCord, F. A. Hoke, Jacob Ramsour, J. A. Ramsour and Reinhardt.

Upon motion of D. Reinhardt it was resolved that the Chair appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to transmit a copy of the proceedings to the Board of Directors in Charlotte, and to correspond with the Board on the subject of the location, upon which Committee the Chair named the following gentlemen, D. Reinhardt, Jacob Ramsour, Col. John Hoke.

It was then resolved by this meeting that the Republican and Transcript in Lincoln, Carolina Gazette Rutherford, Journal Charlotte, Watchman Salisbury, Greensboro' Patriot and Millen Spectator, be respectfully requested to publish these proceedings in their respective papers several times, for the information of the people in the Western part of North Carolina.

RESOLVED, WILLIAMSON, Ch'm.

JAMES E. DODGE, Sec'y.

Charlotte:

Friday, January 11, 1834.

✪ We omitted to correct sooner a very important error in the Rev. Dr. Morrison's Report on the Silk Culture. Where it is stated that \$1000 per acre may be reasonably expected, &c. is wrong—it should be \$100. The Western Carolinian will please notice this correction as it has published the report.

✪ Mail Arrangements.—One of the ills that every Editor has to labor under is the irregularity of the Mails. But every four years this is increased by the commencement of new contracts. The arrangements now are even worse than ever, but we hope our country friends will bear with us until they get straight, when we will so alter our publication day as to suit the different mails.

✪ A Warning.—We understand that a Fire came very near breaking out last week, in one of Col. Wm. J. Alexander's out-houses, whether through accident or carelessness we did not learn; but had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by some persons in the neighborhood their is no telling what injury might have been sustained. We hope our citizens will bear this in mind and keep a good look out to their fires. Our buildings being mostly of combustible materials it is a duty, therefore, incumbent on all of us to be on the alert.

✪ Inauguration of Gov. Dudley.—The inauguration of Edward B. Dudley as Governor of North Carolina, for the ensuing two years, took place at Raleigh on the 25th ult. before both Houses of the Legislature. The Oaths of Office were administered by his Honor Judge Saunders; after which he rose and read the following Address:

In accordance, Gentlemen, with the intimation you have conveyed to me, and in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I appear before you this day, and have sealed with the solemnity of an oath, my fealty to the Laws and Constitution of our beloved State. Religion lends her aid to patriotism, and in the presence of the Most High, we pledge, upon the Altar of our country, our best efforts for her welfare.

But you must allow me to embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, the emotion which fills me at this renewed evidence of their regard. To have been selected once, for the highest office in the People's gift, was enough for mere ambition, but to have been preferred a second time, and over one of the most distinguished sons of the State, stamps my public course and my political principles with the general approbation and is too gratifying for any effort of language to express.

Allow me, Gentlemen, to ask your aid, and to make you the heralds of my gratitude. Say to our common constituents, that the obligations they have imposed on me are a constant and feeling memorial of my duties—that the same interests and the same destiny bind us together forever—that the character of our common ancestry shall meet no reproach in my person, but shall guaranty a faithful discharge at least of my Executive duties.

But, gentlemen, I am far from looking to my election as a mere personal triumph. It stands on much higher ground; for it is, in my estimation, the triumph of law and order over doctrines of the most pernicious and disorganizing tendency. A spirit of bold disorder, of daring and licentious riot, is abroad in our country and threatens the stability of our Institutions. Its watch-words, are 'the People against the Banks,' 'the People against the Aristocracy'—the poor against the Rich' &c. This wretched jargon is of European origin, and has been introduced by foreigners into our happy country. Here the base and the designing have appropriated them to the accomplishment of their unhallowed purposes, and an effort has been made to introduce into our State those loathsome heresies.

But, thanks to the public soundness and intelligence, never was mischievous folly more signally rebuked. Our People are not yet steeped so deeply in moral or political profligacy as to enact laws and grant privileges, but to abrogate them. They are yet to learn that it is right or just to concede, at one moment, charters investing rights and property and at the next, to render them valueless by denunciation, or to destroy them by violence.

As to our Aristocracy, gentlemen, I need not tell you that our Institutions neither in-

gulfed nor recognize its existence; that it lives but in the diseased fancy of the worthless and envious leveller, who, despairing to elevate himself, seeks to pull down others to his own poor standard. We have no Aristocracy but that which superior industry, intelligence and moral worth confers, and of that, what government would not be justly proud?

But gentlemen, there is danger in this wanton madness, and it is our duty as Patriots, as faithful Representatives of the people to warn and to admonish them of the brooding mischief. Error and vice should not be made the synonyms of truth and virtue. The moral sense of the community cannot be trifled with, with impunity, it may become blunted and corrupted, for constant attrition will effect the soundest substances. Then, let us teach the more partisan, and the unprincipled demagogue, that the end cannot justify the means; that, by destroying the landmarks between right and wrong, he is sapping the very foundation of our Government, and can receive no countenance from us who have sworn this day, faithfully to execute the Law. The man who would direct public odium and public violence, by whatever indirection, against one of the legalized institutions of the land, betrays that destitution of principle which fits him for crime and outrage of every character, and he who could hurl a fire brand against a Chartered company, would, be assured, to accomplish an end, desecrate the very Chamber in which you sit.

I have addressed you gentlemen, so recently and so fully upon our domestic and general interests, that it is unnecessary to trespass further on your indulgence. It is enough for me to add, that my views upon these subjects remain, not only unaltered, but strengthened by daily observation, and that I am firmly convinced, that our social and political depression can only be redeemed by a thorough reform of our Currency, the adoption of a liberal system of Internal Improvement and by the establishment of Common Schools. That my suggestions upon these subjects, have not met your ready concurrence, is only a matter of regret to me, because I believe that the honor and welfare of our beloved State are dependent upon their adoption.

✪ Ohio Senator.—The Columbus Journal states that Benjamin Tappan, the new Senator from Ohio, is a disciple of Fanny Wright, and is equally as warm an Abolitionist as Morris—but he was preferred to the latter because he was not so notorious, and the South might be duped. Hear what the Emancipator says:

In Ohio, the Hon. Benjamin Tappan has been elected Senator for six years from the 4th of March, in place of the worthy Senator Morris. We presume Mr. Morris was dropped from political considerations, as the pro slavery party have gained nothing by the change, Mr. T. being brother to the President of the American Anti Slavery Society, and an older and stronger enemy of slavery than even Morris himself. He is an abolitionist, however, "of the old school," and has taken no part in the "modern movements," so far as we know.

✪ Latest from Harrisburg.—We learn that the difficulty at Harrisburg between the two Houses of the Legislature has been adjusted and both are ready to attend to business. The Governor had sent in his Message, which is said to be very long and a great part devoted to the unhappy disturbances that had occurred. Some disorder still exist in the city.

✪ Another Defaulter.—Gov. Cass, late Secretary of War, is reported to be a defaulter to a very large amount. This is denied by the Globe.

✪ We learn from the Fayetteville Observer that the Phoenix Factory is in operation. It will run 20 looms, and is calculated to turn out 600 yards of cloth in a day. The cloth is said to be substantial.

✪ Late accounts from Liverpool represent the Cotton market as firm, sales large, (32,000 bales) prices steady, but not so high as had been expected. Later accounts state that it had advanced 1d per lb.

✪ Mexico and France.—From a Proclamation of President Bustamante now before us, it appears that he is determined not to yield to the demands of France until all the energies of the nation shall be tested in the struggle.

✪ Raleigh Silk Society.—An Association by this name has been formed in Raleigh, not only with the hope of its proving a source of profit to the Shareholders, but for the purpose of diffusing information on the subject of the Silk Culture throughout the State.

Very Good.—The New York Sun says—The very sparkle of a gratified wife's eyes will go further than a ton of anthracite—it warms the heart.

The bill to authorize private or free banking, passed the Senate of Georgia by a majority of 4 yeas. It is therefore a law.

Commodore Elliott.—It is reported that Commodore Elliott has been arrested upon charges connected with his command in the Mediterranean, and that he will be brought to a Court Martial.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE COURIER.

Mr. Holton: I noticed in your last paper, statements and remarks relative to the Well in the Mint, signed by some person styling himself "No Aristocrat." I beg leave to correct the statement made by him and say that so far as I was concerned as Commissioner, the cost of the Well in the Mint was referred to John Irwin, James B. Orr and Dr. Thos. Harris, and they being duly sworn as referees reported as follows:

For digging and walling the Well \$205 00
25 feet of curb for do. at \$150 pr ft. 37 50
64 feet of cut stone for do. \$1 50 pr ft. 96 00

\$338 50

I would not have noticed the statements and remarks made by "No Aristocrat," had he not done great injustice to the gentlemen to whom the matter was referred. I hope he will suffer himself to stand corrected, so far as the gentlemen above mentioned acted, and so far as I am concerned.

SAML. McCORME.

[We further state that the Well having become dry, it was necessary to be sunk deeper to afford a sufficient supply of water to the Mint, and for this purpose the Superintendent applied to several individuals to propose for doing the work, and he took the lowest bid which was \$400, the difficulty and extreme danger of the work preventing some from having any thing to do with it. The contractor sunk it 10 feet immediately under the old wall, which could not be taken out without great difficulty, and it is now between 30 and 40 feet deep, and has 8 feet water at this time and in a full time it is thought it will afford 15 feet water. So it appears that the real cost of the Well is \$753 50.—[Ed. Charlotte Journal.]

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

An abstract of the bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Wright, to prevent frauds in the collection of the revenue, &c., is in the Globe of Saturday night.—Amongst the provisions of this bill are the following:

All officers, with their clerks, &c. to keep accurate accounts; and if any one shall make a fraudulent return of the revenue, or shall use the public money, in any manner whatever, for private purposes, when convicted of either, to be declared a felon—to be imprisoned for not less than two years nor more than five years—and to be fined the amount of any such fraudulent return, or of the money embezzled.

Any receiving or disbursing officer depositing the public money with banks, or keeping in his possession bank notes, and thus enabling any bank or banks to become indebted, directly or indirectly, to the United States, and to discount on any such balance, whether any bank or banks shall discount on the same or not, shall be deemed the public service, and forfeit all compensation due him.

Salaries: cashier at New York, \$4,000; at Boston, 3,000; at Charleston, 3,000; public receiver at St. Louis, \$2,500. To take compensation from persons having business with these officers, a misdemeanor, and to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Secretary authorized to procure temporary places of deposit until the public buildings are finished at Washington, New York and Boston.

Where the officers are not already provided with safes or vaults, or both, authority to procure them. Twenty thousand dollars appropriated to pay these and other expenses arising under the act.

Two clerks in the Treasurer's office; two in the cashier's office at New York; one at each of the other four special depositories, each to receive \$2,000 per annum, and to give sufficient bonds, and be liable to all the penalties imposed by the act.

We have printed in italics the abstract of that section of the Bill which prohibits receiving or disbursing officers from depositing in Banks, for the purpose of showing the minority of the professions of the party that they no longer entertain hostile feelings against these institutions. At a moment when the government has just discovered a loss of at least two millions of dollars, solely in consequence of its discontinuance of the use of Banks as depositories, it gravely comes forward and asks Congress to legalize the perpetual misuse of those Banks, and to substitute for them, by law, the leg-treasurers who are now, almost every day, carrying off the public treasure to foreign hands. Assurance could scarcely go farther.—Baltimore Chronicle.

Ritter and Van Buren.—The Annapolis Republican copies the correspondence between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the President of the United States, in relation to a call for aid, in quelling the threatened insurrection in Pa. and introduces it with the following pointed remarks: In the correspondence between the two Chief magistrates, we have a fair specimen of the men. The one resorting to a miserable subterfuge, to avoid the performance of a plain obligation, and to play into the hands of his party, and the other telling him, in the keenest and gentlest style of sarcasm, as well as the plainest language of good sense, wherein and how manifestly he has failed of doing what the law and constitution direct he shall do in such cases. We have a melancholy proof in this case that the President is not to be depended upon to execute any duty, however imperatively it be enjoined upon him, provided HIS PARTY are to suffer by its performance.

Singular Incident.—A few days ago, representatives of the four leading religious sects of the earth met at Churchill's Tavern, in Waynesborough, in this State.—There were the Bedouin Arabs, who are Mahomedans; the Siamese Twins, who are by birth Pagans; the companion of the Arabs was a rigid, pork detesting Jew; and there were plenty of Christians. The Siamese were exhibiting in the village, and the Bedouin Arabs were on their way to Charleston. Such a circumstance, we presume, never before happened in any of the villages of North Carolina, and but rarely elsewhere.—Raleigh Star.

A special report has been made to Congress of the case of Mr. Swartwout, by which it seems that his deficit at the end of each year was as follows:

On the 31st Dec, 1830,	\$122 34
On the 31st Dec, 1831,	1,169 67
On the 31st Dec, 1832,	30,601 33
On the 31st Dec, 1833,	35,996 54
On the 31st Dec, 1834,	40,370 84
On the 31st Dec, 1835,	45,461 30
On the 31st Dec, 1836,	51,519 00
On the 31st Dec, 1837,	1,016,959 00
On the 28th March, 1838,	1,925,705 00

Ever since Gen. Jackson came into power the practice has been to use offices of trust and emolument, as rewards for party services. The consequence has been, that public stations are conferred, not upon merit of tried integrity and talents, but brawling demagogues, incompetent and corrupt. The Government, too, instead of exercising that watchfulness which is proper and necessary even over honest men, not only permits these rascals to carry on their long careers of frauds unchecked, but in many cases actually protects them in their villainies.

The case of Mr. Swartwout and Mr. Price illustrate charmingly the Jackson and Van Buren system of appointment to office. Here are the two most important agents of the government, in the largest city in the Union. The Collector runs away, with a million and a quarter of dollars of the public money. The Attorney, whose duty it is to bring him to punishment, runs away too!—Columbia Telescope.

Northeastern Boundary Question.—The Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer states that he has seen a letter received by the *Gladiator*, dated London the 9th November, to a highly respectable gentleman in New York, which says:

"I am enabled to assure you, from a source which may be relied on, that a new contention in relation to the Northeastern Boundary was concluded yesterday by our Minister and this Government, which will probably be forwarded to the United States by the *Gladiator*."

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th ult. by Isaac Wilson Esq., Mr. JOHN D. BEATY to Miss MARY ISABELLA, daughter of Mr. Wm. Clark.

At Fort Hill, S.C., on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Foster, Mr. THOMAS G. CLEMSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNA, daughter of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun.

DIED.

At his residence in Steel Creek, on the 3d inst. Mr. STEPHEN McRUM, in the 60th year of his age.

NOTICE.

THE Examination of the Students of David-son College closing the present Session, will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st inst. The Board of Trustees and friends of the College are respectfully invited to attend.

Jan. 1, 1839. 1433

To the Officers of the 11th Brigade.

IT appears that a report has got into circulation by some means, and is giving the rounds of this Brigade, that I do not intend to resign the office of Brigadier General should I not succeed in obtaining that of Major General. This report is false and unwarranted. I believe I have stated at all places that as soon as the election for Major General was over the office I hold would be vacant whether I was elected or not. I hold what little honor I have too sacred to be trifled with in small matters, and you will see that I will make my words good. I do not pretend to father the report on any person, for I know of no one who had a good cause for putting it in circulation, but I do envy the man his feelings who first started it.

WM. ALLEN, Brig. General.

Jan 7, 1839.

N. B. The Election for Major General will take place in the 11th Brigade on Feb'y. 8th, 1839.

Store House to Rent.

WILL be rented at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 28th instant, (being Monday of the County Court,) the STORE HOUSE belonging to the estate of the late Jas. M. Hutchison, until the 1st day of January, 1840. It is situated on the Main-street in the business part of the town, one door south of Col. Alexander's Tavern.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON, Ex'r.

Elysian Grove, Jan. 7, 1839. 1434

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by A Book Account, are earnestly requested to call between now and the County Court, and close them by Cash or Note, as I most positively close my Books, and those who do not avail themselves of this notice must abide by the consequences.

THOS. HARRIS.

Jan. 8, 1839. 1434

Strays.

STRAYED from the subscriber's living about three miles east of Charlotte, some time during the last autumn, TWO HEIFERS, about three years old, one of a dun color, with a swallow-fork in the right ear, the other a dark brown, mark not recollected, but believed to be a crop and slit in the left ear. Any person leaving information either at the Printing Office in Charlotte, or my house, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

ELIAS ALEXANDER.

Jan. 8, 1839. 1434

NOTICE.

MY apprentice boy Archibald F. Blount having been permitted to visit his relations in Mecklenburg County, during the Christmas Holidays and not having yet returned, I am induced to believe that he has absconded. I understand that there was another boy by the name of Jackson Willoughby in company with him, who is no doubt aiding him to make his escape. And I further understand that they are both aiming for Alabama and expected to be furnished with money by some of Blount's friends to defray their expenses. Blount is about 17 years of age and of a down look. This is to forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy in any way, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any person who may do so.

NATHAN BROWN.

Wadesborough, Jan. 3, 1839. 1434

Philadelphia, 30 days, 1 per cent premium.
par and 1 per cent premium.
Bank Checks on the North, 1 and 1 per cent
North Carolina money, 1 per cent discount.
Georgia Bank Bills, 1 and 1 per cent discount.

Exchange at sight, on Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, 30 days, 1 per cent premium; 60 days par and 1 per cent premium.
Bank Checks on the North, 1 and 1/2 per cent.
North Carolina money, 1 per cent discount.
Georgia Bank Bills, 1/2 per cent discount.